

square	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108
One insertion...	1 00	1 75	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00
One month...	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00
Two months...	5 00	7 00	9 00	14 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00
Three months...	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00	90 00	120 00	150 00
Four months...	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00	150 00	200 00	250 00
Six months...	18 00	27 00	36 00	60 00	90 00	150 00	225 00	300 00	400 00
One year...	24 00	36 00	54 00	90 00	135 00	225 00	337 50	450 00	600 00

Dry Goods, &c

M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE,
ASA R. BURGESS.

BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW GOODS,
AND KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A WELLASSORTED STOCK,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO MERCHANTS ON FA-
VORABLE TERMS.

for 25c.

G. W. WALLINGFORD & CO.

CHEAP CASH

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 28 Broad Street,

[adjoining G. A. & J. E. McCarthey's China Store.]

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We have on hand the largest and best assort-
ed stock of

DRESS GOODS

NOTIONS AND TRIMMINGS,

IN THE CITY, ALSO,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

CLOTHES,

DOMESTIC GOODS,

and propose to sell them lower than any other
house to TO CASH PAYING CUSTOMERS.

25c

CHARLES H. WOLFF & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

S. E. Corner of Pearl and Race Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.Would call the attention of Cash Buyers to their
cheap stock of Dry Goods.

April 15th

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and
the public generally, that we have just received
direct from New York, the best and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

that we have ever offered in this market. Also,
we are associated with us, as a partner in our
business.

MR. D. S. LANE,

State of Flemingburg, Ky. Under the new arrangement
we have increased capital, and improved facili-
ties, and are continuing a continuing business, which
we are already so kindly extended to us, but to
increase the amount of our sales. We invite
all persons to do their business with us.

May 1st, 1865. D. D. DUTY & CO.

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARI-
ETY. From a bit calico to a handsome
SILK, OR POPLIN,including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities
of silk

DRESS GOODS.

All at the lowest prices. Be sure and see them before
you buy. D. D. DUTY & CO.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since

THE DECLINE,

and selling very cheap, at

D. D. DUTY & CO.

GENTLEMEN, IN NEED OF
CLOTHES.

CASSIMERES,

OVERCOATING,

VESTING

— AND ALL —

FURNISHING GOODS,

in their lines, might do themselves a favor by seeing
our goods, before they buy. D. D. DUTY & CO.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

Stock we have ever had.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

including GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and col-
ored, of superior quality. D. D. DUTY & CO.LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at

D. D. DUTY & CO.

CLOAKING CLOTHES.

If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

of towns, Call at D. D. DUTY & CO.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.

NUMBER 33

ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

SPEECH

—OR—

Hon. T. C. McCreery, of Kentucky.

In the United States Senate, May 29, 1868.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the House bill No. 1,639 to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress:

Mr. McCreery.—Mr. President, as one of the representatives of the State of Kentucky, I am unwilling to cast a vote upon the measure now under consideration without attempting to assign some of the reasons for my opposition.

When I entered the Senate I expected that we should play a large part in the debates. But

the public servant who does not raise his voice in the present crisis may find himself and his constituents as voiceless as the tomb before the expiration of a single year.

The current of events is deep and turbid, and sweeps on rapidly to destruction. The gloomy past, with its sunshine and its safety, faded from the mind with the coming of the present.

In less time than it took our ancestors to achieve their independence, the Republican party have uprooted the fundamental principles of our system. The safeguards which were thrown around the rights of the citizen, as well as the landmarks which were erected to protect the different departments in the exercise of their delegated powers, have been uprooted and拔出 (uprooted), and, instead of the symmetry and simplicity of our old republican institutions, the nation this day groans under the weight of a compound Radical iniquity, which may be denominated a civil, circumscript, military, despotic, represented, and unrepresented confederation of States, principalities and powers.

The wise and good men who framed our Constitution were careful to mark the lines of power and to place limitations upon its arbitrary exercise. The powers of the central government were to be limited to the general welfare, to place every citizen and every State on a footing of perfect equality of right and privilege with every other citizen and every other State. Taxation, representation, and, in fact, all the burdens and blessings of civil government, were arranged, as far as was practicable and possible, upon this basis of power and right.

But the process of centralization is not confined to wealth; it extends also to the powers of government. The rights of the sovereign States have been disregarded and trampled upon until derision is the only reply that is made to their assertion.

My district in Kentucky, which sent a goodly number of white soldiers and a brigade or two of negroes to the Union army, has been dismisse

d and is to be excluded from the Union, and the state which sent the most soldiers and the most negroes to the Union army, has been excluded and is to be excluded.

The rebellion through which we have passed will multiply their fearful rapidity.

Your jails and your prisons will be insufficient to accommodate the throng which will be sent to them.

The gentleman who has charge of the Kentucky forces says the negroes are to be sent to the front, and the negroes are to be sent to the front.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., JUNE 10, 1868.

Party, in the effort to confirm and perpetuate its power, blunders over principles most sacred, adopts policies necessarily suicidal, and seems effected oftentimes, with that sort of blindness, which under the inspiration of passion, literally rushes destruction. Neither history nor philosophy has lessons sufficiently impressive, for the education of parties. They can only be taught by their own experience. The leadership of a revolutionary party, almost always passes from its ablest, to most reckless members. Its very madness invokes defeat, disgrace, destruction.

If any doubt the truth of these assertions, it must be, because they forget the teachings of the very recent past, and shut their eyes to the premonitions of the present. Who has forgotten that time of sadness and sorrow, when the "Union" summoned to the flag, in battle array, the noblest army ever marshalled by any Government on earth? The Union and the Constitution, as handed down from the revolutionary fathers—they must be preserved. The nation said "amen." In the progress of the conflict, which was emphatically sectional, it was deemed necessary to proclaim freedom to the slave, and subsequently to confirm the doubtful *proclamation*, by an amendment to the Constitution. All the while the door of reconciliation swung wide open upon its hinges, and patriotism, (a word by the way, never mentioned in the Bible) with bleeding eyes, wept over the defection of our "erring Southern sisters," who were tenderly woken back to the embrace of the Union. Finally, however, the Appomattox apple tree witnessed the death of the rebellion. Slavery's preservation or destruction of which (we will not now attempt to decide) had caused the war, had received its death blow, and new measures are necessary.

It is said that nations like individuals sometimes need bleeding. As regards the South, if material prosperity, worldly pride—the result perhaps of a social organization *sui generis*, had produced that sort of plethora, which can only be relieved by venesection, surely the South had the full benefit of the practice. She bled to syncope. She needed restoration, and sitting up amidst her Northern nurses, she begged for peace—the quiet, the repose essential to recuperation. Exhausted, empowered, disarmed, demoralized, she asked piteously to be left alone in her desolation, until sitting among the graves of her slain she could learn resignation to what she accepted as her fate. When she asked for peace she was promised it, and shortly afterwards garrisons of negro soldiers were sent to preserve and defend it. We will also send, said their generous conquerors, agents of the Freedmen's Bureau to watch over the nation's wards, the emancipated slaves, to protect them against the cruelty and rapacity of their former masters. They cannot read. They cannot sign their names to contract for labor. They are ignorant, degraded, have almost had the lineaments of manhood effaced by ages of oppression. Such was the plea for the introduction of the Freedmen's Bureau!

But the rebellious States cannot remain always under military rule, even, when the military was only used as auxiliary to the freedmen's bureau. Oh no! They must be reconstructed. How? Suffer the rebels to vote? Oh no! That were insufferable. For although they had surrendered at discretion—given up their arms, they were rebels still. Nevertheless they must come back into the Union and that too with *republican* constitutions. The whites, such as will consent, must purge themselves of their treason, and uniting with the loyal element (the negro) must come into the national councils, prepared gratefully to reward the fanaticism which freed him, by giving to it a new lease of power.

Time was, when intelligence and virtue were the only safe basis for republican institutions. The public was taxed to educate the masses *pro bono publico*. But that was the white public. It had to be educated up to the standard of intelligence necessary to the safe exercise of the elective franchise. The negro in the meantime, it is discovered, only needs *legislation* to fit him for the governing power. He, the ignorant, degraded, oppressed, caricature of a man, who needs as the ward of the nation, a guardian to protect him, is the very element from whose loyal heart and teeming brain, at the touch of the radical wand, is to flow the water of regeneration to the treason sick South! And the white people of the nation must endorse all this—must sanction such bare-faced inconsistency under penalty of being called copperheads or rebels!

But is the Southern heart disloyal? It certainly hates radical rule. So do we! Yet never did an American revere the Constitution and appreciate the Union it provides more than he whose brain and heart and hand have given expression to these thoughts. Military rule will not make the South loyal. What fool does not know this? Has it made Ireland loyal to England, Hungary to Austria, or Poland to Russia? The South has neither freedom of the press nor freedom of speech in the presence of the military satraps who execute military radical rule over a people who have never been permitted to lose for one moment the consciousness that they were a conquered people. They have been finally handed over to the government of their former slaves, who literally mould the form and dictate the expression of radical hate towards the ladies and gentlemen who are subject to the power and of course to the insults of all such men as WADE, SUMNER and BUTLER. Whatever measures are known as most repugnant to Southern tastes, education and habit, these, the African SOLOMON and LYCURGUS, mercilessly inflict upon them a the bidding of their mentors. Sitting beneath the protection of Federal bayonets they tell the white population that they can never become a part of the governing power of their respective States until they swear, never to attempt to change the organic law, which makes the public convenience in which they travel to and from the schools in which they sleep and the schools in which their children are educated, common to both races.

We have amongst us, here in Kentucky, men who condemn all these measures, but support the men who uphold them. That is, they support for office men they never saw and only know by their public record, and repudiate the principles and policy, without which they know nothing whatever of the men. *Credit Judaeus, dicit.*

REPUTATING THE EXTREMISTS WITH A VENGEANCE.

The New York *Times*, attempting to show that the Chicago platform repudiates the extremists on the question of suffrage:

"Well, the platform has not the faintest recognition of the principle which the extremists declare. On the contrary, while asserting that 'the guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal citizens' is 'a fundamental principle of national safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained,' the second resolution explicitly affirms that 'the question of suffrage belongs to the people of those States.' The extremists are, then, worse than foiled; they are repudiated. The convention might have allowed the subject to go default. It has instead, reaffirmed its adhesion to the good old doctrine which concedes to every State—not compromised by rebellion—entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise."

Has it indeed? Are you quite sure?

The Louisville *Journal* says: "The good old doctrine," as the *Times* once understood it, does not concede that a State can be "compromised by rebellion," in the sense of incurring a forfeiture of its constitutional rights or any of them but, on the contrary, asserts that the responsible agents of rebellion are not States but individuals, for whose punishment according to the Constitution provides, while omitting all provision for the punishment of States, which are viciously punished or exposed to punishment in the persons of their offending citizens. A State as such, according to "the good old doctrine," can not commit rebellion, and of course can not be "compromised" by it, though its citizens may be; but their rebellion cannot compromise the State; it compromises themselves only. The State remains immutable and indefeasible. Such is "the good old doctrine," as once understood by the *Times* itself; but that was in the good old times, which have deplorably changed, and their New York namesake has changed with them. We on that account will not press the point, but will reason with the *Times* from its present point of view.

The *Times* now interprets "the good old doctrine" as conceding "to every State—not compromised by rebellion—entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise." Waiving the absurdity of the *Times*'s present interpretation, let us see whether or not the Chicago platform affirms "the good old doctrine" even in this sense, utterly inadmissible as it is. "The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South," says the *Times*, which platform was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained." Such is "the good old doctrine," as once understood by the *Times* itself; but that was in the good old times, which have deplorably changed, and their New York namesake has changed with them. We on that account will not press the point, but will reason with the *Times* from its present point of view.

The Radicals have added another to their long list of outrages. On Wednesday the House of Representatives gave the seat to which Gen. MORGAN had been elected to COLUMBUS DELANO. It was too gross a violation of decency to command a full party vote in its favor, and several Republicans voted that MORGAN was entitled to the seat. DELANO was sworn in immediately.

The election in Oregon, on the 1st of June, resulted in a Democratic triumph. A Democratic Congressman was elected by one thousand majority. All the county tickets are Democratic except Marion, which gives a Republican majority of three hundred. Portland City gives 21 Democratic majority. The Legislature and county officers are nearly all Democrats.

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On Tuesday the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of HENRY STANBURY as Attorney-General. We presume that this is to punish him for his able defense of President JOHNSON. It is not probable that any man will be confirmed who will give the President an honest opinion on any legal question.

to pay their respects and congratulations. This formality occupied nearly the entire day, and completed the end of the famous War Department imbroglio.

The beauties of negro suffrage have had a recent illustration in Washington City, where it has been brought to perfection under the immediate auspices of the Radical Congress. On Tuesday there was a municipal election in the Federal Capital, and the negroes and mean whites elected their candidate for mayor by a small majority. They immediately celebrated their victory by a riot. The results of the night's achievements are summed up thus: "One white man killed, seven severely wounded—one fatally; three drug stores assaulted and partially ransacked; two restaurants cleaned out, and four private residences stoned until their blinds and windows were broken. Many of the houses and restaurants were closed up for safety. None of the evening papers of either party show that in any circumstances were colored men injured, and it does not appear that the white men were the aggressors in but one case. Some trace the source of the troubles to a very virulent speech made to the negroes last night by Forney." This is the condition of affairs the Radicals of Kentucky desire to inaugurate among us.

The EXCLUSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following resolution was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday last: "That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be admitted to representation in the Electoral College for choice of President and Vice President of the United States, and electoral tickets shall be received or counted from any of such respective States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States shall, pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf, have, since the 11th day of March, 1867, adopted a constitution of State government, under which a State government shall be organized and shall in peaceful operation, and such States shall also have become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf."

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MARRIED.

WARNER—GORHAM.—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Millersburg, Mr. Jacob Warner, of Owensville, Ky., to Miss Lida Gorham, of Cincinnati, on the 27th of May, by the Rev. Mr. C. W. C. Ward, of Ripley, and Miss Viola F. Hess, of Dover.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Judge B. J. PETERS, of Montgomery—the present incumbent—as a candidate for re-election to the Appellate Bench in the First Appellate District, subject to a Democratic convention of the District, jany2dwtw3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"BRIDE AND BRIDESMEN."—Essays for young men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of marriage—a guide to matrimonial felicit, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, BOX P., Philadelphia, Pa. may19w&t2w3m

We are authorized to announce THOS. A. REPPASS as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mason county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SICK.

Until further notice, the proprietor of the old established Western Medical office, 122 Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, offers every article of medical and all other forms of Disease in man and woman for ONE HALF THE USUAL RATES.

Recent cases cured in two to eight days. The effects of youthful follies, Sexual Weakness, Impotence, Loss of Sexual power in the Middle Aged, or even the old.

FEMALE AILMENTS.

OF EVERY FORM PERMANENTLY REMOVED.

Our Monthly Remedy for Unnatural Suppressions, will act in 2 hours. Failure is impossible. Price, \$1.00 per dose. If you want a quick, write me and open up no. 11, and I will send you for ready talk or letter. Send two stamps for Circular. On Private matter to write and married, explaining case, and I will be sure to give you a full guarantee. Do much need by delicate MARRIED LADIES. Male Sales, \$1. Medicine to cure Diseases in either sex, persons of all ages, from 10 to 80 years old. Price, \$1.00. 2938, Branch Office, at Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. P. O. Box, No. 122. All information.

A general stock of New Goods now opening, and for additional supplies continually going forward.

OIL CLOTHS.

Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths, Stair Oil Cloths, Window Liners, Window Shades, Shade Fixtures, Dishes, Mats, Cane Mats, Cocoa Mats, Door Mats, and Household Rugs.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

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May 21st, 1868, jw3w

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SICK.

Until further notice, the proprietor of the old established Western Medical office, 122 Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, offers every article of medical and all other forms of Disease in man and woman for ONE HALF THE USUAL RATES.

Recent cases cured in two to eight days. The effects of youthful follies, Sexual Weakness, Impotence, Loss of Sexual power in the Middle Aged, or even the old.

FEMALE AILMENTS.

OF EVERY FORM PERMANENTLY REMOVED.

Our Monthly Remedy for Unnatural Suppressions, will act in 2 hours. Failure is impossible. Price, \$1.00 per dose. If you want a quick, write me and open up no. 11, and I will send you for ready talk or letter. Send two stamps for Circular. On Private matter to write and married, explaining case, and I will be sure to give you a full guarantee. Do much need by delicate MARRIED LADIES. Male Sales, \$1. Medicine to cure Diseases in either sex, persons of all ages, from 10 to 80 years old. Price, \$1.00. 29

MAYSVILLE, KY., JUNE 10, 1868.

The Races.—Yes, the Races. We were there. (By us, we mean we *editorially*.)

More than one represented the Eagle on the "track"—and we intended to represent the races fairly. We had at first a good place, Jackson, Baldwin and Bradford favored us—Miller and Janney were kind. In fact all things were lovely, and the "Aeserine bird was pendant in an elevated position." We thought after reading the report of the races in the *Cincinnati Commercial, Gazette*, &c., of the false starts, jockey starts, true starts, &c., &c., that it was just as *easy* anything to be the chronicler of one of our small trials of speed. But when the time came—when in a *shed*—no—not a *shed*—but under the roof of a small edifice, a *man* was calling out in the voice of Stentor, \$50 in the pool and how much for Belle, Lee & Co.—\$20 for the next, and how much for the last—and when the bell was ringing, and President Baldwin politely, but in *devilish* loud voice requesting everybody to clear the track—when Jackson, Bradford, Duke & Co. were all making their *silent noise*, and everybody saying "*How they come!*"—how we were to know what to write. If any one can tell us we will give them a full compliment for the next year, and see how far they can please their friends, and as far as our readers are concerned we refer them to our reports—if the Secretary makes any—subject all the time to the railing a la R. R.—i.e. Racing Ring of the English law.

But this much we will say: The burrah was given, the horses went. No, they didn't go; somebody wanted something they didn't get, and therefore nobody went. But after a time all went, and somebody won, and somebody lost, but both were disappointed, and neither will do the same again. *Bonaparte, Brown, Hook lost!*—6 to 1, *10 to 2, 100 to 50, foul*—were all mixed in such confusion that it would require a magician to unravel the web. A kaleidoscope is nothing to compare to a race course, and our only advice is to go and see. And with this caution also, don't drink, don't bet, keep your heads cleared, which soda won't do, for terribly difficult as it is with coffee, it is still more troublesome with soda, (especially Heiser's), and look out calmly, and you'll get your money back.

The race was a *tre* and owing to the strict construction of the R. R. King we, with divers others, were requested to leave our elevated *peash*, because the presence of any of the *reptorial* corps always "weakest." But "Allah is Allah," and — is his prophet. We occupied a high position in a haggard the horse of which was most disgracefully oblivious of the trammels of his fraternal equi. As before, we say somebody won and somebody lost—but how can we tell who is who and which is which?

The Kentucky Sorgho Company.—The Ripley Bee, in bolding a passage from this paper, in reference to the Sorgho Sugar Mill at Dover, adds as follows:

We believe other citizens of Ripley besides Mr. Jolly are interested in the Mill at Dover above referred to. Those interested are confident the new manufacturing process of the company is destined to be eminently successful.

Since the above was put in type, Mr. A. J. Johnson has shown us four samples of sugar manufactured at Dover by this company, from the sorghum cane. They appear to us equal in flavor and clean appearance to any brand in the market, and the company claim that these sugars can be manufactured by the farmer with large profit to sell at even less than we now pay for Louisiana sugar.

A week or two ago, the Farmers' Club of Jefferson County, Ky., sent a committee up to Dover to examine this process of manufacturing sorgho sugar, and their report is decidedly favorable. The result of this is the organization of the Louisville Sorgho Company, to have the privilege of selling rights in thirty of the Southern and Western counties of Kentucky. The design of those interested in this new manufacturing process is to sell rights to individual farmers, so that they may grow the cane and then manufacture it into syrup or sugar as they may choose—believing they can demonstrate its unparalleled profitability.

Mr. Johnson also showed us a sample of sugar, produced from the refuse of the cane after completing the sugar manufacture. Certainly it is of a good quality.

We learn from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times of the 4th inst. that at a meeting of the business men's association of that city on Monday the 1st day of June, a committee was appointed to correspond with the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati railroad companies to urge the importance to them of a railroad connection between that city and Maysville, and ask their co-operation in making a connecting link via Maysville and Portsmouth between their roads and the South, by the most direct route. Dr. J. M. Shadlock, A. W. Buskirk, E. B. Lodwick, J. L. Hulles, and L. C. Damarin, the committee.

This movement is quite timely, and we hope that vigorous effort will be made along the whole line to close the gap between Portsmouth and Paris via Maysville.

Fires at Minerva.—The Ripley Bee learns from a reliable source that a destructive fire occurred in Minerva, Ky., Friday night about 11 o'clock, by which two substantial frame houses were entirely consumed. The fire broke out in the house of Mr. Baker and extended to the premises of his neighbor, Mr. Hubbard. Most of the furniture and effects of both parties were saved. To the unfriendly exertions of Dr. Reed and Mr. Henry Crosier, many valuable articles were saved from the fire or damage by water. There being no fire engine in Minerva it required considerable labor on the part of the citizens to prevent the devouring element from spreading any further. The losses we have not been able to ascertain.

Early last week, while the *Fleetcwood* was at Parkersburg, Capt. Chas. M. Holloway was presented with a diamond pin, valued at \$205. The gift was from the officers and crew of the boat, with whom Captain Holloway is very popular.

The Turf.—The Spring Races at the Maysville Trotting Park opened on Tuesday with a large and appreciative crowd, and unusually brilliant display of fine stock. The weather was unfavorable in the highest degree, as it rained heavily about noon, and put the track in a wreathed condition. A start was made as soon as the rain abated, and the following is the result of the first day's performance:

FIRST RACE.

For horses that never trotted better than 2:40; mile heats, best three in five in harness—\$50 to second horse.

GENERAL BUCHANAN issued an order declaring the government of Louisiana provisional until the fourteenth amendment is adopted and the State is admitted as a *sovereign* state. The *Times* of the 1st instant, as above, states that the government of Louisiana provisional until the fourteenth amendment is adopted and the State constitution accepted by the State.

SECOND RACE.

For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness—\$50 to second horse.

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday, June 3rd.

The attendance was much larger than the day previous, and the track was in splendid condition. The following is the result:

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A Purse of \$150, for double teams, free to all, mile heats, best three in five; \$100 to the first and \$50 to the second team. The following entries were made:

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A Purse of \$100, for all horses that have never started for money, mile heats, best three in five in harness. Entries were as follows:

J. A. Hook's s. m. Winnie Duncan D. H. 2 2 2 James Miller's s. m. Favorite 2 1 1 1 A. J. Hinde's b. m. Dick Janssen drawn.

STATE NEWS.

We find the following items in the Park Keckian, of the 3d inst.:

The Crops.—We are pleased to hear more favorable accounts of the crops since the rains ceased to flood the country. Early corn is improving, and the wheat prospects—especially in the country above us—are reported much better. The farmers of Clark and Montgomery seem much more sanguine than do those of Bourbon.

PROLIFIC EWK.—Mr. John Gantskill, of Clark, has one EwK that dropped four lambs that she is suckling at the present time, and they are all doing well.

J. MARY LAYSON has a mare 27 years of age, that had nine mile colts in annual succession, which averaged three feet seven inches and seven-eighths at time of foaling, and at the next foal she had twins; one measuring three feet six inches, and the other two feet ten inches. Beat that.

EXAMINING TRIAL.—J. M. OWENS' exam'n before Judge Garrett, in Mt. Sterling, resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 on the charge of *forgery*, which was given by Jonathan Owens and James McCray. The charge of obtaining cattle under false pretenses failed to be sustained.

CART.—SAMUEL OLDHAM TAYLOR, long and favorably known as a conductor on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, died suddenly, of a congestive chill, at Louisville, on Tuesday evening. There was not a more courteous and kind friend than Capt. Taylor, and his many friends will regret his unexpected demise.—*Lexington Statesman*.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Sarah Hardin Hayes, wife of Major Thomas H. Hayes, and fourth daughter of the lamented Governor John L. Helm, died at Helm Place, in Hardin county, Ky., on yesterday. A very large circle of admiring and devoted friend will feel the void occasioned by her untimely demise.—*Lexington Courier*.

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

BOURBON MONTHLY LIVE STOCK SALE.—Col. J. N. Caldwell reports more than the usual number of cattle and an improvement in quality. Prices rather in a drooping condition.

We give a summary of the Colonel's report: Fine yearlings at \$55 95; clever 2 year olds, \$75 45; fine 3 year olds, corn fed all winter, at \$80 35; 13 long yearlings, \$35 25; 7 inferior yearlings, \$30 offered and refused. 4 heifer calves at \$22 10; 18 2 year old mules at \$90 per head, six months time; 9 2 year old mules at \$55; 4 yearlings at \$50; several horses ranging from \$60 to \$120, and one cow and calf at \$55.

Horse stock heavy and lower than previous reports.

Major Hiller reports the prices of mules well sustained, but comparatively few on the market. A lot of 2 year olds sold by the pair at \$12 per head; 11 small 2 year olds at \$72 per head; lot of good 2 year olds at \$15 80; other indifferent 2 year olds at \$50.

Phil. C. Kidd offered 210 head cattle and generally about half of them, holders generally wanting about 1/2 cents, which the market would scarcely bear, and most of the heavy cattle were withdrawn.

Extra fat cattle for eastern markets are selling through the country at 8 cents; such, as lately sold for \$2.

We report a private sale of 21 head of extra 2 year old stock cattle, averaging 1,100 pounds at 7 1/2 cents.

Five Horses Sold.—B. F. Vanmater, of Clark, has sold his elegant saddle gelding, "John Morgan," for the handsome price of \$700, to Logan Raily, of Woodford. Mr. J. W. Bright, of Woodford, sold a four year old saddle horse last week to a Mr. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, for \$500.

The Suffrage Plan of the Chicago Platform—A Dilemma.

The Chicago platform asserts that the question of suffrage in all the loyal States belongs to the people of those States.

We have already shown that this assertion is deceitful. We will now add to the showing.

Nebraska, it will not be denied, is a loyal State; but Nebraska was admitted into the Union upon the fundamental condition that there should be, within the State, no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of the State should declare the assent of the State to the foregoing conditions, and should transmit a copy of the act to the President. Now does the question of suffrage in Nebraska properly belong to the people of that State or not?

It is not true, the Chicago platform is a cheat. If it does, the act of Congress admitting Nebraska, it will be denied, is a cheat.

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